

THE TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29.

FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

The agent for the Tribune at Saratoga Springs and
Laurelburg is ALFRED LEWIS. His office at Saratoga is
opposite the U. S. Hotel.

Wanted, an Agent for this paper at Providence, R.
I. No one need apply unless he resides and is acquainted in
that city.

Democratic Whig General Committee.—A special meeting of this committee will be held on
Friday evening, June 30, at the Broadway House, at 8 o'clock.
PHILIP HONE, Chairman.

General Committee of Democratic
Whig Young Men.—A special meeting of this com-
mittee will be held at the Broadway House on Friday evening,
the 30th of June.

CHARLES K. TAYLOR, Secretary.
JAMES B. SWAN, Secretary.

"Citizen" asks us to publish an article belonging to
a gambling-house in Broadway opposite the Park, which
makes night hideous and sleepless by its revels. Why does
he not complain of it to the Police? That is the proper way
of abating such nuisances. The newspapers cannot do every-
thing.

For Notices of Blackwood and Mr. Whittlesley's
Temperance Address, and a Letter with interesting Original
Reminiscences of John Randolph, See First Page.

For another number of Political History, See Last
Page.

History—Political and Personal—The
Aurora.

If any of my readers should deem it censurable
in me that I devote a small space in these
columns to a matter so apparently personal as the
attacks of a correspondent of the Aurora, I beg
them to be assured that the matter has more im-
portant bearings. These attacks relate to a chap-
ter of the history of Tylerism not yet published,
and which I have not deemed myself justified in
even alluding to until the Aurora man disturbed
it, because I feel bound not to betray in any way
the confidence formerly placed in me by those to
whom I am now an adversary. But I am a
good deal more than willing to tell the whole
story if the obligation to silence is removed; and
if the Aurora man will only ask it and favor me
with his address, I will give him the names of
three Tyler men with whose permission I will
publish a full history of the affair he is driving
at, but evidently without understanding it. Un-
til this is given, I must speak of the matter in
such a way as not to violate any confidence, and
therefore more vaguely than I could wish. The
Aurora man, in his yesterday's letter, says:

"I promised, in a former letter, to produce the evidence
against Mr. Greeley, to sustain the charges already preferred.
Before taking this step, I have a few questions to put
to him, which may or may not answer, as he thinks proper,
the questions I have put to him."

"In December, 1841, Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, made
a furious attack on the administration, in consequence of an
article he found in an administration paper, which he said
advocated a union with the Democratic party. He read
numerous passages from the article alluded to, to prove
that the President occupied Democratic ground, or had at
least endeavored to know whether he desired having written
it? Further, will Mr. Greeley deny having expressed a
willingness at the time referred to, to devote his entire
energies to the support of President Tyler's administration
on certain conditions, not recited?"

"1. Was or was not Mr. Greeley the New-York correspond-
ent of the Madisonian?"

"2. Did he not express opinions to members of Congress
and others, inimical to the establishment of a United States
Bank?"

"3. Did he or did he not visit Washington with the ob-
ject of connecting himself with the cause of the adminis-
tration?"

"These are plain interrogatories, Mr. Greeley, and if you
fear not to answer them, let it be done without hard words;
for you must understand, in a contest like that, there will
be blows to give, as well as blows to take."

It will be seen from the above that the most
superfervent Tylerite, instead of bringing for-
ward his proof of which he boasted that I was
late in '41 hostile to Mr. CLAY, &c. and willing
to support John TYLER for his present term "and
in future," now changes the issue altogether, and
calls on me to furnish the evidence to sustain or
quash even his amended indictment! But never
mind—any way he shall be accommodated:

1. I was the correspondent of the Madisonian
before the Tyler apostasy, and for some time after
the Bank Veto—*not* so late as Dec. 1841. But
in that correspondence I never justified *any* of
John Tyler's Veto, or any act of his in collision
with the Whig majority in Congress, but, on the
contrary, I spoke of them as shrouding our City
in gloom and making our hearts heavy. Of
course, I speak here from recollection.

2. After the two Vetoes, when a Bank before
1845 was out of the question, I urged the Whigs
to adopt the Exchequer project, modify it to their
liking, and establish it. This I did in every way—
through The Tribune, probably in my letters to the
Madisonian, and in private conversation. I still
believe that was their true policy, without regard
to the ultimate loathsomeness of Tylerism. I
urged it upon Members of Congress in December
last, when I regarded and spoke of the Tyler
dynasty just as I now do. Of course, in urging
the adoption of this project, I must have met and
combated the objections of those who believed
that nothing but a National Bank, with the name
of a Bank, would restore a sound and uniform
National Currency. I believed that the Ex-
chequer, moulded by a Whig Congress, would have
been made to answer most of the purposes
of a National Bank, while avoiding some of the
popular objections to such a corporation.

I visited Washington, per invitation, in Decem-
ber, 1841, upon assurances that John Tyler and his
advisers were disposed to return to the Whig
party, and that I could be of service in bringing
about a complete reconciliation between the Ad-
ministration and the Whigs in Congress and in
the Country. I never proposed to "connect my-
self with the cause of the Administration," but
upon the understanding that it should be heartily
and faithfully a Whig Administration. I did
write an article containing something about
"nine steps out of twelve," referring directly and
solely to the desired reconciliation between Mr.
Tyler and the Whigs. I remember nothing of
the use made of that article by Mr. Arnold after-
wards, and of course am not responsible for that
use. And finally, I declined utterly and abso-
lutely, to "connect myself with the cause of the
Administration" the moment I became satisfied,
as I did during that visit, that the Chief of the
Government did not desire a reconciliation, upon
the basis of sustaining Whig principles and Whig
measures, with the party he had so deeply wronged,
but was treacherously coquetting with Loco-
Focoism, and fooled with the idea of a reelection.

—Now, Mr. Correspondent of the Aurora, you
have your questions answered, and something
more than you bargained for. You cannot ask
me to tell both sides of the story any farther.—
Just procure me liberty of your rapture with him in
'41, or in favor of any body else than Henry
Clay for President in 1844.

H. G.

Mr. Everett's Oration.

The Literary Societies of the University of the
City of New-York held their annual celebration
last evening, at the large chapel in the University
building, which was densely, and, by reason
of the heat, most uncomfortably crowded. Hon.
THEO. FREELINGHUYSEN, the Chancellor of the
University, presided, and the Exercises were
opened with Prayer by Rev. Dr. SKINNER. The
Address, delivered by Hon. A. H. EVERETT, was
two hours in length—at least twice too long for
the occasion, considering the exercises that were
to follow and the discomfort of the auditors. After
a few general remarks relative to the University,
the advantages of its position, its high character,
brilliant prospects, &c., Mr. EVERETT said he
should speak of the Moral Influence of Learning,
with special reference to the frequently expressed
fears that the cause of sound culture and of true
morality is in great danger from the flood of books
which seems just at present to sweep over the
land.

Mr. Everett contended that upon general prin-
ciples, by the operation of natural causes, these
apprehensions could be shown to be entirely
groundless. Literature he thought in all cases
the exponent of the society in which it flourished—
stamped with its character, and, if corrupt, the
effect, not the cause, of social corruption. A
society and its literature, by its very nature, is
unable to exert a corrupting influence; for in
health alone is power; all disease is weak, and
lacks the force to produce corruption and immor-
ality. But passing from these general principles,
Mr. EVERETT proceeded to exemplify and illus-
trate the position he had assumed by reference to
the literature of the world, and especially that of
Greece of which he spoke at great length and
oftentimes with slight pertinence to the general
subject. The poetry, religion and philosophy of
the Greeks were each discussed in turn, and the
writings of Homer, Socrates, the Tragedians,
Xenophon and others were criticised at length.

Plato, Mr. Everett acknowledged to have been
one of the most distinguished men of his time;
and he found in his writings a spirit of reverence
for the Truth which would always commend them
to the love of the scholar. But his contributions
to metaphysical science he thought of little value;
his scheme of a Republic, if it could have been
made actual, would have been absurd, and his dis-
courses concerning Law seemed to him of much
less value than they had been deemed. Though
he granted that Cicero's appellation, when he
called him the "divine Plato," was not unwarranted,
and thought that in many respects he was not
behind the Paul and John of the Greek religion, Mr.
Everett's exposition of Plato was much less satis-
factory, and his admiration of his philosophy
much more qualified than has been that of scholars
still more profoundly acquainted with his works.

Leaving Greece, Mr. Everett, in glancing at
the literature of Europe, mentioned the names of
Dante, Tasso, Machiavelli, &c., among the Ital-
ians; Lope de Vega, Cervantes and others among
the Spaniards, Camoens in Portugal, Racine,
Rousseau, Corneille, Bossuet, &c. in France, Mil-
ton, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Macintosh in
England, and Bryant, Cooper, Irving and others
in our own country. His commentaries on these
writers were of course brief and hasty. He spoke
also of the periodical literature of the present day
—which he fearlessly asserted to be in advance
of the age; and cited the names of the most emi-
nent contributors to this department of literature,
both in Europe and America. The names of
WEBSTER and LEGARE were received with loud
applause; and upon the latter he pronounced a
feeling and eloquent eulogy, as a statesman rarely
gifted and a scholar of most splendid accom-
plishments. The affecting circumstances of his
sudden decease were alluded to in a very beauti-
ful and appropriate manner.

The Oration, which was concluded with a per-
sonal appeal to the gentlemen whom he more ap-
preciated, abounded in elegant and striking
passages, which evinced a scholarlike and cul-
tivated taste. It lacked directness and inter-
est, and the chief aim, announced at its open-
ing, seemed entirely lost sight of in the desultory
criticisms into which the orator wandered. We
were sorry that Mr. Everett, in seeking to show
that Literature in its purity is the minister of
Morality and Virtue, deemed it necessary to
smooth over its glaring impurities, and to
apologize for licentious and depraved authors
from Aristophanes to Moore, by urging that much
should be excused to genius, as if high gifts di-
minished, rather than increased, the responsibility
of their possessors!

The POEM by Mr. GEORGE H. COLTON was a
beautiful and spirited production upon the subject
of LIFE. It was written in Spenserian verse, and
was well worthy of the author of Tecumseh.

The LOCO-FOCOS of the Louisville District
Ky., by fomenting a local feud among the Whigs,
were enabled to elect an irregular candidate named
James C. Sprigg to the last Congress. There he
proved a more abandoned drunkard than he was
at home, and got a piece of his car bit off in a
drunken fight with one of the low rowdies with
whom he associated. With this certificate of
honorable character and conduct, he went home;
and we see that the Loco-Focos, having ineffec-
tually attempted to run a man of their own party,
have again adopted this fellow as their candidate!
We do trust there is decency in the District to
prevent his reelection.

NEW-YORK GEOLOGICAL REPORT.—Messrs.
CARROLL & COOK, the printers of the two conclud-
ing volumes of this great work, inform us that
they are printing them on the same paper and the
same presses, with substantially the same work-
men that were employed on the six preceding vol-
umes by Mr. WEED. Of course the report which
reached us that the work is being executed in an
unior style must be erroneous, so far at least as
the materials are concerned, and we hope in every
way. Her Geological Survey has cost New-York
a great deal of money, the fruit of which must
be found in the printed Reports, and we trust nothing
will be permitted to mar their excellence and beauty.

WHIG VICTORY IN DETROIT.—Nelson Tomlin-
son, Whig, was on the 22d inst. elected Alderman
of the Second Ward of Detroit, in the place of Ald.
Dalton, the swindler, resigned. Mr. T. had five
majority.

RHODE ISLAND.—The act recently passed for
that purpose by the General Assembly of Rhode
Island, divides the State into two Congressional
Districts, as follows:

1. The Eastern District contains the following towns:—
Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth, Little Compton, Tiver-
ton, Bristol, Warren, Barrington, North Providence, Smith-
field and Cumberland, and the city of Providence.
2. The Western District contains the following:—New Shore-
ham, Westerly, South Kingstown, North Kingstown,
Charlestown, Exeter, Richmond, Hopkinton, Jamestown,
East Greenwich, West Greenwich, Warwick, Coventry,
Cranston, Johnston, Scituate, Foster, Glocester and Narran-
set.

The Conventions for the nomination of Law
and Order candidates for each District are to
meet at Providence on the 13th of July. The
Journal says that a Law and Order candidate from
each National party will be selected, and recom-
mends that they pledge themselves, in case of the
election of President of the United States by the
House of Representatives, to vote for the candi-
date who receives the vote of the State. The
election is to be held on the last Tuesday (29th)
of August. The Judiciary of the State has also
been remodeled. The Supreme Court has now a
Chief Justice and three associates; the first to
have a salary of \$650, and the others \$550 each,
with fees.

The Report of the Committee on Finance
states that the old State Revolutionary debt is
\$63,355, and the debt to the permanent School
Fund \$5,411. The Fund itself amounts to
\$55,711. The State expenses during the last
year, in consequence of the Dorr insurrection,
amounted to \$102,949. The estimated revenue
for the ensuing year, applicable to ordinary ex-
penses, is about \$30,000.

PROTECTION TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A large
and enthusiastic meeting of the Washingtonians
was held at the Parent Hall, corner of Centre and
White streets, last evening, to hear the report of a
Committee appointed at a former meeting to pre-
pare a memorial to the Common Council, asking
them to afford protection to Washingtonians who
assemble to preach Temperance on every Sun-
day on the dock near Catherine Market.

This movement has grown out of a violent as-
sault committed on the person of Mr. Lewis Peck,
President of the Washingtonian Society, while en-
gaged in the advocacy of Temperance on Sunday,
the 18th inst. by the son of an Honorable Alder-
man, who is associated with his father in the bu-
siness of rum-selling.

Spirited addresses were made by Col. Snow,
William Edmonds and ex-Alderman Stewart.

A correspondent of the Troy Whig states
that the Mount Vernon estate, which was the home
and embraces the tomb of WASHINGTON, may now
be bought for \$20,000. It comprises about 1,000
acres of land, twelve miles or so South of Wash-
ington City, but under poor cultivation, and the
buildings much dilapidated. Gen. Washington's
garden remains, including many of the trees he
planted and the plants he imported. The site is
beautiful, though the land is greatly overgrown
with bushes.

George Elliot, Esq., a constable at Hamil-
ton, Canada West, attempted a few days since
to arrest a negro charged with a capital felony.
He found him at breakfast and on being told that
he was a prisoner, the negro ran for the woods
and seized a stone, which he was about to throw
at Mr. Elliot, who was pursuing him. Mr. E.,
however, discharged a pistol at him, and the man,
though he escaped at the time, was afterwards
found dead in the woods.

The influenza prevails extensively at Pitts-
burg and its vicinity. The publishers of the
Pittsburg Aurora were compelled to suspend the
publication of their paper on Friday in conse-
quence of sickness among their workmen. The
extensive iron works of Messrs. Miltenberger
have been stopped for the same reason. In Buf-
falo, also, the influenza is very prevalent.

On Monday last, as Mr. Bardsley, who
has charge of the hospital at Sing-Sing, was go-
ing his rounds he was attacked by a convict whose
name we did not learn, and most severely beaten.
Assistance came just in time to save his life. He
was instantly bled, and it was ascertained that
two of his ribs were broken. He still remains in
a precarious state.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d inst.
states that there are now on the stocks just above
that city, seventeen steamboats; most of them
are first class boats. Seven have already been
completed since January, and negotiations are
going on for the construction of several more.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—On the 24th inst. Rev.
R. I. Haight, Rector of All Saints Church, was
elected a trustee to fill the vacancy made by the
decease of our late respected fellow-citizen, Peter
A. Jay, Esq.

It was Sheep-shearing at Nantucket yes-
terday—the great annual festival. Warm work.

The Weather and the Crops.

Wheat looks well in this vicinity, and the pros-
pect is that there will be a large crop. From
many parts of the country we hear that they will
be light. Oats look well; Corn is backward,
on account of the coolness and wetness of the sea-
son. Grass is abundant. [Massillon (O.) Gaz.]

From Chicago a correspondent of the Buffalo
Commercial Advertiser writes: "Summer has
made its appearance, and there is yet hope that
we may get a tolerable crop of Corn. The out-
worm has done much mischief. South of this,
both in Indiana and this State, their winter wheat
is mostly killed. In the northern part of this
State and northern Indiana the product is good,
and it is believed Wisconsin will have some to
spare."

The Queen Anne's County (Md.) Times says:
"On the Eastern Shore the Wheat generally is
very indifferent. Oats promise very well; Corn
very small; Grass moderately good."

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d inst. says:
"In regard to crops, it appears to be generally
conceded that in Kentucky and the southern part
of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, there will be a great
deficiency. In the middle and northern parts of
the latter States, and in the Scioto and Musking-
um Valleys, there is every prospect of heavy
crops. There is nothing said of any fears of de-
ficiency in Western Pennsylvania, New-York or
Michigan."

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war Ma-
rion, Lieut. Com. Brent, arrived at Boston on
Monday from Norfolk. She is to be taken into
the dry dock for repairs. This is the same ves-
sel, our readers will recollect, which, when under
the charge of Commander Bell, turned turtle,
filled and sank at Rio Janeiro, about a couple of
years ago. [Mercantile Journal.]

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A letter from Honolulu of
the 11th of March, states that the British Com-
missioner appointed by Lord George Paulet for the
government of those islands, had levied an addi-
tional duty of one per cent on all imports. The
previous duty was three per cent. [Boston Adv.]

During the trip of the Little Ben from Cin-
cinnati to this place on Monday night, a German
girl named Harma, a cabin passenger, fell over-
board a little below Warsaw and was drowned.
[Louisville Journal.]

From South America.
The bark Eufomas arrived at a late hour last
night, with dates from Buenos Ayres later than
have been before received. The Prince de Join-
ville was married on the 1st of May, and sailed
for France in the Belle Poule on the 15th.

FROM BUENOS AYRES the barque Elvira, Capt.
Graves, brings us the Britannia of April 22d,
printed at Monte Video. It contains a sharp cor-
respondence between Oribe and the British
Authorities. Oribe issued a savage proclamation
declaring that "all foreigners who take part with
the infamous rebel savage Unitarians" against
Oribe "shall be considered as Rebels, Savage
Unitarians, and treated without any consideration
whatever." To this J. B. Purvis, the British
Commodore replied that "until he was furnished
with a sufficient guarantee that Oribe's threats
will in no case whatever be carried into execu-
tion, and until he was satisfactorily assured that
British life and property would in no case be en-
dangered, he should not allow the prosecution of
hostilities by which British subjects might be
affected."

Oribe in answer attempted to explain away his
former letter—saying that it had been misunder-
stood, &c.

Com. Purvis, in a very brief reply, said that in
consequence of the ambiguity of Oribe's answer
he demanded the recall of his proclamation, be-
fore he could enter into any further correspon-
dence, and at the same time note to Admiral
Brown that till the demand was complied with he
should not allow the Argentine squadron to move
from its position or commit any hostility what-
ever.

Oribe withdrew his proclamation, and assured
Com. Purvis that British lives and property should
be respected. It is evident, however, that no con-
fidence whatever is placed in either his ability or
disposition to keep his word, and nothing better
is expected from Rosas, who is endeavoring to
excite the people against Com. Purvis for the
stand he has taken.

FROM MEXICO.—The Journal of Commerce
publishes some additional items of intelligence by
the Petersburg. The three or four thousand
Indians who besieged Puebla in May, have since
advanced to the neighborhood of Chiapas, which
they threaten. Santa Ana has exempted from
duty all quicksilver from Mexican mines and of-
fered a premium of \$25,000 to each of the first
four Contractors who shall draw from the mines
of the Republic 2,000 quintals of quicksilver in
one year.

A spirited discussion was going on in the Mex-
ican papers, on the question of an arrangement
with Texas on the plan of a qualified indepen-
dence on the part of the latter, with a provincial
Legislature, &c., agreeably to the propositions
conveyed to Texas for consideration by Judge
Robinson, one of the Texan prisoners, who was
released for the purpose. The dispute is carried
on with great bitterness. The Crepusculo, a
Government paper, in commenting on the sub-
ject, states that, far from making a false step,
the Government is now getting in readiness, on the
frontier, a division, with powerful means to pen-
etrate to the very centre of Texas, unless the ad-
venturers submit to the laws of the Republic,
and acknowledge her sovereignty and rights.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The Courier & Enquirer
publishes the following extract of a letter from an
officer on board the United States sloop-of-war
Falmouth:

"At SEA, &c.
"We have had rather a pleasant and interesting cruise
sailing from Pensacola. The revolution in St. Domingo has
ceased for the present, but the island remains without a Gov-
ernment. Gen. Romaine is at the head of the army, marching
through the principal cities, and will soon be elected the
President of the convoking of Congress in September.
He is said to be a better educated man than Boyer, with much
more enlightened and enlarged views, and his election is
looked upon as a great benefit to the country. He has made
changes to the land. But I have my doubts whether the
spirit of revolution has not been so thoroughly awakened
that it will be difficult to suppress it. Every man who has
any military talent and is somewhat better educated than the
masses will be a powerful agent, and with such a people
followers will always be found. The property on the island
will continue to depreciate in value, as it has done since the
French were driven from it."

STORM IN CANADA.—This city was visited by
a heavy thunder-storm and severe gale of wind
from the North-West on Wednesday afternoon,
the 21st inst., which has been greatly destructive
of property in the adjacent parishes. At Charle-
bourg four barns were blown down; at St. An-
broise, four or five barns and some injury done to
the church; at Indian Lorette, one house; at
Ancienne Lorette, 19 barns; at St. Augustin, 14
barns, 1 house, and 3 barns, belonging to one Cote,
were found killed in the field. At St. Foy, the
barn of Mr. Michael Antoine Routhier was struck
by lightning and set on fire, but it was put out
by the heavy rain. Trees everywhere have been
broken down or rooted up. The whole number
of buildings destroyed is between 40 and 50. The
heat was excessive from Tuesday till yesterday
at noon, when the wind came round to the North-
East, with a continuation of thunder from the
North-West. In a short time the thermometer
fell from between 80 and 90 degrees to between
50 and 60. The wind is still North-East, and
temperature 66. [Quebec Gaz., 23d.]

For the Tribune.

Croton Water Lead Pipes.

It is necessary that the citizens of New-York
should be informed on a subject of such vast im-
portance. The writer of the following letter is
the author of a work on Poisons.

NEW-YORK, April 28th, 1843.

TO THOMAS F. WEAVER, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: I have full concern in the favorable opinions
expressed in the letters and testimonials which you submitted to
me, relative to the value and importance of your "Patent
Tinned Lead Pipes." Indeed, I have from the first consid-
ered your invention as one of the most useful, considered in
a hygienic point of view, as it secures to our citizens Croton
Water of the same purity as that which flows into the Reser-
voirs. It is well known that when lead is exposed to air and
moisture, it undergoes oxidation with great rapidity, and that
this oxide is sufficiently soluble in pure soft water so as im-
pregnate it to that degree as to produce dangerous conse-
quences, if employed habitually as a drink. In most cases,
this is fortunately obviated by the quantities of saline mat-
ters, particularly sulphates, usually found in spring and river
waters. The compounds formed by these, being entirely in-
soluble in water, remove all traces of lead from solution. If
we examine lead pipes through which such waters have been
conveyed for any length of time, we shall find their interior
surface covered with a whitish crust, which effectually pro-
tects them from any further oxidizing influence of the air
and water, and of course from exerting any deleterious effect
upon the water. It happens, however, to be otherwise with
our Croton. It contains too little saline matter to render in-
soluble the compound formed by oxidation, or to protect the
surface of the pipe, which will continue to oxidize, and the
water to dissolve the poisonous oxide. Your pipe, on the other
hand, is a complete and effectual remedy for this evil, and I
could wish that no other pipes might be allowed for this
purpose but those protected in this manner.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
CHAS. A. LEE.

The Iron Canal-Boat.

As your paper is made the medium of communication
upon almost all subjects, I will reply to the inquiry of a
correspondent respecting the iron canal boat that plys
between New-York and St. Johns, L. C. Any information
respecting this boat can be gained at 120 Front-street.
I purpose to go in this boat the next trip,
which will be in the course of a week or two days. The
fare from here to Burlington is but \$2 75; time, three days.
I should be glad to form one of a company to take the boat,
which will accommodate but fourteen passengers. If any
of your readers would like to join such a company, they
will please call at 97 Catherine-street, and inquire for
New-York, June 27, 1843.

THE DOCTOR.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1843.

The coupons attached to the certificates of stock
issued by the United States for interest becoming
due on the 1st of July next, will be paid on pre-
sentation at the Bank of the Metropolis, in the
city of Washington. They may be remitted
through any of the depositories of the Govern-
ment.

J. C. SPENCER.

LATE FROM YUCATAN.—The brig Julia and
Helen, and schooner Denmark arrived last night
in five days from Sisal—both sailing same day.
Capt. Wright, of the Denmark, informs us that
there has been no change in Yucatan affairs since
former advices—that there was a total suspension
of hostilities—that the ratification of the treaty
by Mexico was daily expected—also that the Tex-
an vessels were lying off Campeche.

[N. O. Picayune, 20th.]

Ryder and Jewell, at New-Orleans, have
been examined on charge of having been con-
cerned in the recent theft of Treasury Notes.—
The first has been liberated, as no proof appeared
against him, and Jewell has clearly proven an
alibi.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, P. M.
FROM CAPT. HATTEN.—By the schooner ORIOLE, Capt.
Larkin, I learn through the kindness of the Superintendent
of the Exchange News Room, that the Island of Cuba is
still in an unsettled state. There were rumors as to the O.
being still in the hands of the Spaniards, in consequence of a
difference of opinion existing among several of the Govern-
ment rulers. American produce was generally low. Flour
was dull of sale on account of the wreck of a Spanish brig
with a full cargo, which had been wrecked in a gale, and
the cargo was being sold at a low price. The schooner Curlew,
Capt. Robinson, from and for New York, was in port
waiting cargo, when the ORIOLE left; also, the brig Eagle,
from Norfolk for Boston, soon.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—The Southern Mail did not
arrive till about 10 o'clock, in consequence of the late
coming running off the track five miles beyond French-
town. No damage was sustained. The mail does not ex-
tend further south than Savannah.

THE FUTURE OF JULY.—Great preparations have been
made by the several political parties of the day, but more
particularly by the Whig Young Men of this city, for the
celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

"THE HOPE."—The Hope Engine Company of New-York,
who were invited to exhibit their engine at the Fair of the
7th of July, will meet at a warm reception. A committee of
two from each company will meet them at Burlington, N. J.,
which will be increased to eleven upon arriving at the Fair,
and will be accompanied by a large number of the fair
and the business in this city, will turn out
in their thousands.

The business in our Stock Market today was to a pretty
fair amount in Pennsylvania Futures, which improved at the
After Board 1 per cent, selling at 45. Pennsylvania Sixes
declined 2 1/2.

Court Calendar—This Day.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 40, 112, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48,
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